The Irrepressible Conflict. Said a laboring man the other day, who has been in the habit of voting the Republican ticket-"I begin to see to see where the 'irrepressible conflict' is to be, if this war is made an Abolition war. It will be between the white laborers of the North and the negroes turned loose to compete with them." And so it will be. of course. If these States are overrun with wandering and half civilized negroes, compelled to work simply for their bread and clothes, the price of labor will naturally run down to a low figure, and the white laborers will feel the first pressure. So says the Albany Argus.

Hear Douglas. Mr. Douglas, in his great speech before the

Legislature of Illinois, a few days before his death said: I will never acquiesce in any warfare upor

the constitutional rights or institutions of If any attempt is made to invade their rights or incite servile insurrection among them. I would be the first to rush to the rescue.

He declared, during the session of Congress last winter-and who will question his reliability? that the abolition cabal in the Senate was just as intent as the Southern secession leaders upon breaking up the Union. The same cabal is in the Senate now, and is banded to prevent any termination of the war that shall not "destroy

Mason and Slidell Surrendered to the British Government - Their Arrest Declared by our Administration "Simply an Inadvertency."

The circumstances attending the arrest of Mason and SLIDELL are of such recent date, and are yet so fresh in the minds of all, that a recapitulation is unnecessary to the understanding of this remarkable case. When it became known that these "persons," as Mr. SEWARD terms them, had proceeded upon a mission from the Davis Government to Europe, it was announced to the country that several of our war vessels had been dispatched to arrest them if possible. The San Jacinto, on her way home from Africa, stopped at a West India port, and her commander, Capt. WILKES, learning the anxiety of our Government to arrest the rebel Commissioners, and hearing that they had taken passage on the British mail steamer Trent, concluded, if possible, to overhaul that vessel and secure them. He succeeded in so doing. When the fact of their arrest, under these circumstances, was published to mouse, and cut as many antics over it. Not a doubt was expressed by Mr. Lincoln and his constitutional advisers, and other Republicans equally learned in international law, as to the entire legality of the act, and the only regret manifested was that the vessel had not been condemned and seized as a lawful prize. At the time we stated that Capt. WILKES was no more justified in making the arrest of these persons upon the deck of a British vessel, a neutral power, and pursuing a peaceful voyage, than he would be if he had forcibly seized them in the streets of London. But the Republican leaders, official and unofficial, took an adverse view of the question, and talked valiantly of an issue of arms with the arrogant British power rather than a surrender of the captives.

When the news of the arrest reached England. a growl was heard from the British Lion. To these defiant notes, our Republican friends responded most valiantly that the right was on our side, and that war was preferable to yielding to the arrogant demands of our ancient enemy. A formal demand came from the British Government for the restoration of Mason, SLIDELL and their companions, and an apology for the insult to its flag. Suddenly the Administration discovered that discretion was the better part of valor. Mr. Sewand, ranked by his political friends as the most eminent statesman of the country, profoundly learned in the policy of the Government from its foundation, suddenly became a student of international law and our foreign diplomacy. In his researches new light burst upon his intellectual and diplomatic vision as remarkable as that which overtook Saul of Tarsus. In his researches he discovered that Mr. Manison, in 1804, in his instructions to Mr. Mon-ROE, then Minister to England, had laid down principles which became the traditional policy of our Government and which exactly covered the demand of Earl RUSSELL. Marvellous discovery and just in the nick of time. Strange, is it not, that our eminent Republican statesmen, until now, should have been in blissful ignorance of our own well settled foreign diplomatic policy? We suppose that the Republicans, one and all, will sing hosannas to the ingenuity and deep research of our distinguished Secretary of State and swear as earnestly that the surrender of Mason and SLIDELL is just what should be done, as they did forty-eight hours ago that their arrest was strictly in accordance with national law and that war was preferable rather than suffer national dishonor by giving them up. But it now turns out that the arrest-or in the language of Mr. Saward, "what has happened has been simply an inadvertency," without "wrongful motive" on the part of Capt. WILKES. If such is the proper view of the case, why were not Mason and Su-DELL promptly returned on their arrival upon our shores to the jurisdiction of the British flag? This course would have been dignified. It would have disarmed Great Britain, and the magnanimity of the act would have struck a heavy blow at the rebellion. But no. Our wise and sagacious Republican Administration knew nothing of British rights in the case until that power made the demand for reparation, and now we suffer national humiliation-a degradation which every American man, woman and child must keenly feel-in accepting Mr. SEWARD's present view of the case, by doing an act under a threat, that the Administration had not the courage to do as a matter of right, promptly and in advance of such a demand.

nounces the act of Capt. WILKES "simply an madvertency." What a galling reflection and sarcasm is this conclusion upon his Republican friends. Mr. WELLES, the Secretary of the Navy, in his annual report to the President, which must have been read by him and received his sanction, if it did not that of the entire Cabinet, not only justified but applauded the act of Capt. WILKES. More than this, he addressed that officer a letter congratulating him upon his gallantey and thanking him in the name of the nation for the arrest of Mason and Scipell. Was this action on the part of Mr. Wilkes "simply an inadvertency?" Congress, on the first day of its session, unani mously passed a vote of thanks to Capt. Wilkiss for his gallant exploit. Mr. Sewand, by his dispatch, pronounces this another "imadvertency." Mr. Coleax. M. C. from this State, offered a res. olution in the House, which was adopted, requiring the Administration to confine the captives from the Trent in a felon's call. Mr. SEWARD pronounces this suggestion of Coarax, and its adoption by Congress, another simple "inadverency." CALEB CUSHING, in a three column on, pronounced the arrest of Mason and gapens to be authorized by the law of nations. Mr. Sawano, placing his fine digits to his nasal organ, shily tells Cales that he, too, the most earned man in the pation, is troubled with "inadvertency." Old Gen. Cass, who has made diplomacy and international law the study of his life, justified the arrest of the rebel Commission

Mr. SEWARD, in a grave diplomatic paper, pro-

ers. Mr. Sewand says this is another "inadver- a million of dollars. The "saving" turns out a ency." That highly respectable organ of the Administration, the National Intelligencer, in nions of learned words and ponderous length, ecutive; he cannot forget the exposure of his onstrated most satisfactorily to the Cabinet, administration in the Tuttle and State on the Cabinet, last spring, and fears similar exposure in the that Mason and SLIDELL were captured strictly management of the military departments since. according to international law. But all this re-This is a conclusion forced upon us. A session search and learning Mr. Seward brushes away of the Legislature is estimated to cost thirty like a cobweb and pronounces it "simply an in- thousand dollars, and that is the extent of all the saving that can be made by refusing to call one. advertency." Come we now down to lesser advertency." Come we now down to lesser The good a Legislative session might do is incallights at home. The Journal, with a redundancy culable at this time. But, we will have a Legisof words and an affectation of learning, gave its lature a year hence in spite of all opportunity judgment in favor of the act of Capt. WILKES,

the Union, but to exhaust our national resources

and entail burdens upon ourselves and those who

come after us, grievous to be borne, and which

direct tax assessed by Congress at its special ses-

Governor has transcended his authority in the

of unanticipated necessity and altered circum-

stances. He says, in reference to the laws au-

In the first place, this law was passed by our

modify, or alter the laws of the State and the

policy adopted by the Legislature? The Consti-

tution of the State makes it his duty to "see that

the laws be faithfully executed." Instead of

this tax, which has saved to the State thousands

of dollars, and we are satisfied that whatever in-

faith, answer the Governor and his Attorney

General who propose to violate both, if they have

not already done so. The Madison Courier thus

the Governor for his disregard of law in his "ar-

rangement" with the Secretary of the Treasury

and the plea that it will be a saving to the State:

A week or more ago we printed in these col-umns a bold assertion of the Indianapolis Jour-

Indiana against moneys due the State by the

How this vast sum was to be saved was not

nor has not been, stated. A half million of dol

money in her Treasury; the taxes assessed,

amounting to about a million of dollars, have not been half collected, and to obtain the money to advance to the United States, she must bor-

row. Indiana has borrowed, is borrowing all she

rowed from parties in New York, who have the

pledge of Gov. Morton that they should be reim-bursed when the United States refunded the

million received from Washington was used in

that way. The party or parties of whom money was borrowed in New York are now in Washing-

ton, protesting against the unfair, unjust, and dishonest policy of the Governor, who now wishes

to repudiate their just claims, for the purpose of

to run, and for the payment of which no appro-priation has been made by the General Assembly

The people were told in August that the State would not lose more than ten thousand dollars by the war. Now they are told they will save half a million of dollars, and that there will be no ne-

cessity for a session of the Legislature. How

much would the people save by abolishing the Legislature, and appointing the "learned pundits" at Indianapolis "directors." "dictators" or "Consuls for life?" France has only the semblance of a Legislature; Spain, Russia, Turkey, &c., have none at all. Why should Oliver, surnamed Morton, be hampered and controlled by a Legislature?

If the assertion of economy proves anything, i

proves that Legislatures are useless and expensive, and that with such a Governor as Morton

the people would be better served if the Execu

tive and Legislative departments were fused into

one. But, unfortunately for the assertion that a great saving is to be made, and the argument ad-

duced therefrom against Legislatures and in fa-vor of Executive usurgation, there is no more truth in the reported saving of half a million than there was in the silly story in August that the

war was to cost the people only ten thousand

As we have stated, the State has but two way

of obtaining money—by taxes or loans. The levies of the last year are not much more than half paid, and every dollar she borrows costs her a dollar and a quarter. Indiana war bonds are now selling at 80c. or less, and to sell these bonds

han fifteen per cent, discount allowed by the

United States) will require a sale of over a mil-tion of dollars, at a lose of a quarter of a mil-tion. The question can be worked by a simple rule of arithmetic: Indiana owes, say \$800,000;

to pay that, she sells her bonds to the amount of

of the State.

Nearly a million of dollars have been bor-

thank him heartily for so doing.

thorizing the war loan:

the State. He says:

Democratic County Conventions. and said that we had whipped England twice FLOYD COUNTY .- The Democracy of this counand rather than surrender the arch rebels at ty held their convention on the 20th inst., and re her bidding we would whip her again. And

even our very energetic Governor, with On motion of R. M. Weir, the delegates to the owlish wisdom, declared the arrest in perfect State Convention on the 8th of January next from harmony with his knowledge of the law harmony with his knowledge of the law this county are instructed by this convention to of nations. But such wisdom is all vanity—as use all honorable means to prevent the making of any nomination by that convention or the adoption of resolutions of a partisan character, thin and uncertain as a bubble, for Mr. SEWARD declares these two celebrities simple "inadvertenand to prevent any indiscrete and hasty action by cies." And all these doughty knights will lick the same, and to procure an adjournment thereof the dust and praise Sawan for his Yankee to a future time.

On motion of M. C. Kerr, all Democrats of the sharpness. The Republican Administration, with county are appointed delegates to the State Contwenty million of freemen to sustain the Governvention, with power to those who shall attend to ment upon a question of national honor, tamely determine among themselves who shall occupy and very coarteously compromises with a foreign | seats in the convention.

power it evidently fears, upon a point which has BARTHOLEMEW COUNTY .- The convention was intensely excited the national sensibilities, but it held on the 21st inst., and the following delehas neither the sagacity or magnanimity to com- gates were appointed to the State Convention: Reason W. Prather, Samuel Taylor, James Howe, Samuel Stuckey, Col. T. G. Lee, Joseph promise points of difference with our own brethren. Rather than yield an inch to strengthen the Steuble, A. E. S. Long and B. McClellan. Union and restore the fraternal feeling which Union and restore the fraternal feeling which Contingents — M. Mooney, Jacob Snyder, F. won independence from the British Crown and Whittington, Smith Jones, John B. Hamilton, national greatness, it wages a fratricidal war which Thomas Essex, Lewis Essex and Isoiah Wad not only threatens to result in the destruction of

On motion of Col. LEE, all Democrats present at the State Convention from Bartholomew coun-

B. F. Jones was unanimously recommended as will reduce us from the proud rank of one of the a suitable candidate for Secretary of State, OSCAR first powers of the earth, to a secondary if not a B. HORD for Attorney General and M. L. BRETT more inferior position. Such is Republicanism, for Treasurer of State. and is it not most true, to use Mr. SEWARD's ex-

We quote from the proceedings the following: pression, it has become "simply an inadvert-After the [business was over, Hon. Joseph E McDonald was introduced to the meeting, who made an eloquent address to the Democracy of "Governor Morton and the War Tax." the county, showing the cause of our great na A communication appeared in the Terre Haute onal troubles, and that the only hope left was Express, a few days ago, evidently from the pen in the wisdom, patriotism and virtue of the Demof Hon. John P. Ushan, Attorney General by ocratic party. He appealed to them to maintain their organization as the only hope of our preserthe appointment of Governor Monron, highly vation. The speech was received with great aplaudatory of the "arrangement" it is reported His Excellency made to defer the payment of the

St. JOSEPH COUNTY .- Lot Day, Jr., Mathias Stover, T. J. Garrautte, Robert Cook, William Taylor, and John Brownfield, are delegates from sion in July last. The writer admits that the this county to the State Convention.

HUNTINGTON COUNTY .- John R. Coffroth, L. matter, and that the "arrangement" is beyond Milligan, Geo. W. Helms, Samuel Emley, doubt a violation of both law and good faith tow- Samuel McCaughey, and Samuel W. Winter, are the country, the Administration was as much ards the purchasers of the war bonds, but justi- delegates from this county, and they are instructed to vote for Dr. JAMES S. ATHON for Secretary

FOUNTAIN COUNTY .- The Democracy of this county, at their Convention on the 14th inst., adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, By the Democracy of Fountain legislature on the 4th of June, one month before county, in Convention assembled Congress met, and no man then even dreamed 1. That we are in favor of adhering to the that the Government would have to resort to time honored principles and organization of the Democratic party, for the purpose of restoring this direct tax, as a means of raising a portion of its revenue. If the legislature had expected this, the supremacy of the Constitution, the integrity it would unquestionably have shaped the law dif-ferent in this particular. of the Union, now so sadly imperrilled by sec-

Now what right has the Governor to supervise, 2. That we are now, as we ever have been devotedly attached to the Constitution and Union. and that we cannot consent to the overthrow of the one or the dissolution of the other, upon any pretext, for any cause, or under any circum

doing his duty in this regard, the Governor is 3. That we, as a part of the Democracy and patriots desiring a restoration of the Union, and using his best efforts to avoid or prevent the a settlement of the present unhappy difficulties which now exist in our country, hold it to be the faithful execution of the laws. And in doing this it appears he has the aid and sunction of the duty of the Federal Government to tender to the Attorney General. It was the disregard of insurgent States a proposition of compromise and peace, like that of the Crittenden compromise. Constitutional obligations and law that brought or some other similar proposition, that will re-store harmony in our distracted country. the present difficulties upon the country, and the

Governor is faithfully adhering to this ruinous 4. We have no sympathy with Northern Abolitionism, and that we denounce the attempt now being made by the Abolitionists to convert the policy which threatens as one of its effects to destroy the National Government. But the writer present unnatural civil war into a war for the in the Express not only justifies wrong doing, but emancipation of the slaves, believing that such a attempts to show, in the following argument war will unite the slave-holding States and drive from us every vestige of aid and sympathy in that such a policy will be of great advantage to those States and make the border free States the scenes of active warfare instead of the bor-Look at the benefits of this arrangement. The der slave States. And hereby approve the acexpense of an extra session of the Legislature is oided, and the State pays a debt, with one due the Abolition proclamation and removal from command of General John C. Fremont, and also the direct tax were assessed and collected. The denounce unmeasurably the recommendation of people are relieved of the expense of calling an Secretary Cameron for the emancipation and armextra session of the Legislature and of collecting

The following selection was made for represen-

tatives in the State Convention. directness there may be, in regard to the law, in Delegates-Wm. D. Kerr, George Glascock making this arrangement, the people will indorse James W. King, Isaac Orrahood, Charles Stafthe action of the Governor in this matter, and ford and Harris Reynolds.
Contingents-Joseph W. Newlin, John Wil-As to "the benefits of this arrangement" we will tiams, Wm. McFall, Prier Cates, Jesse Marvin let one set of Republicans, who are for faithfully and F. J. Glascock. adhering to the law and redeeming the public The following resolution was unanimously

Resolved, That the delegates from Fountain county be instructed to recommend the Hon. Jos. responds to the Express writer for his apology of Ristine to the State Convention as a suitable per son for candidate for Auditor of State, and to use all honorable means to secure his nomina-

CLARK COUNTY .- The following are the representatives from this county to the State Convenpal that the State would save half a million of

dollars by the success of Gov. Morton's policy in Delegates .- Thos. S. Bellows, F. H. C. Hon regard to the payment of the State's quota of the neus, M. V. McCann, W. B. Hulse, John A. national tax; that Gov. Morton had induced the Bower, Fielding Coombs, C. P. Ferguson, Thos. Secretary of the Treasury to offset the quota of J. Howard, James G. Caldwell, and Asa Abbott. Contingents .- R A. Peck, Cornelius Bottorff. United States for equipping volunteers. It was H. H. Combs, A. J. Fisher. John Hanlin, Eli stated also that the success of Governor Morton Burt, Thomas Carr, John F. Read, J. G. Howard, would render a session of the Legislature up. and A. J. Work.

SHELBY COUNTY .- At a meeting of the Democ racy of this county on the 21st inst., on motion, lars saved! How saved? By getting the United States to refuse to pay to Indiana's creditors money justly due. Indiana has not a dollar of as follows: Jackson-Jacob Mutz and Wm. M. Phelps

Washington-Thomas Clayton and Wm. Pat-

Noble-Wm. Major and Edward Cooper. Liberty-Aaron Lewis and Kimbal E. Midkiff Addison—S. L. Vanpelt and Jas. M. Sleeth. Hendricks—William Shaw and E. L. David-

Brandywine-Isaac Odell and S. J. Lewis. Marion-Apolis Kinsley and Wm. Kaster. Union-John M. Brown and John Gunning Hanover-J. G. Wolf and Henry Buck.

Van Buren-George W. Davis and George W providing for a debt which has some five months Moral-J. J. Fowler and Francis Amos On motion all Democrats in the county were invited to attend as advisory delegates.

The True Interests of Black and

We commend the following considerations which we copy from the New York Journal of Commorce, upon the true interests of black and white, to the careful reflection of all who have a just regard for the future prosperity and progress of the whole country North and South, East and West:

While we are duscussing the aspect of the re-bellion, and the means of suppressing it, we are in danger constantly of losing sight of the grand object of all government, the ultimate prosperity and good of the subjects. In our anxiety to re-move the present danger, we are liable to forget

wholly the future.

Some men have laid down the doctrine that it were better that this entire generation of men should perish than that the rebellion should not be suppressed; and others have taken the next step, which is to assert that they would rather see the entire nation destroyed and the country plunged into one common ruin, than see the success of the Southern Confederacy.

We shall not attempt to reason with those who have gone to this extent of madness. But their insanity may well be a warning to all of us that in our desires and our patriotic impulses we should not be led to overlook the great questions of the

future good of the nation.

We make the remark now with special reference to the relations of slavery to the war, and the attempts which have been made to substitute the abolition of slavery for the restoration of the Union as the object to be accomplished. The question which the advocates of this policy have

placed before the American people is this: shall war would be a little we restore the American Union as it was, with when we have as much on hand at home as we slave States and with the slavery institution unular decree, and then fight to restore the bet nion without slavery? This is the mildest way Such, I say, are the real sentiments of the adsome clergymen, even some respectable clergy- they are carefully concealed. Every member of men, who have said publicly that they were op- the administration, from Uncle Gideon, who the Union! To such persons we have nothing to say. They are worse enemies to their country than Southern rebels, because they fight to keep of our ability to make a business of putting down the States out, which their country is fighting to the rebellion, and to whip England for amuse-

But we state the question as it occurs to however, and the acts of the Administration the minds of some reasonable men, and to them show that they do entertain the most serious ap-we propose to submit the remarks we have to prehensions of a war with England. The letter

that the Union should be restored with slavery even then, that such a war was by no means in existing as before, than without it, unless a form probable. But it is the affair of the Trent tha into the folly of forgetting our principles, be-cause there is war in the land. A year ago, no place.

has been the foundation of their prosperity, and has been unable to give his Government the ductions which make them valuable members | borne by the Queen's messenger. the Union, would be to perpetuatethe very evils we are now suffering. No blockade would effectually stop the export of cotton; no war would so thoroughly impoverish the families of the South; no degree of confiscation would so thoroughly annul the prospect of collecting for the South as a commercial correspondent of these two gentlemen, on refusal of which de-

Let no man say this is a base and sordid view of a question of personal freedom. It is not so.

We say nothing in favor of the perpetuation of been industriously circulated, (traced with a modthe ruin of both black and white a year ago; and some few, in the excitement of war, have forgot-relations with the President and Mr. Seward are as fatal in its effects as if it had occurred in times calling on them both, that Jeff Davis would

of payment that would make them comfortable; fend our own seaports against a foreign iman industry, economy, thrift and persever per of the American people agrees with the neance into the negro, it will result that he will not cessities of the admini earn a support for himself alone, much less for his family; that he will often beg, steal, or starve no instructions from his Government in regard to

hem a support and clothing till they die?

both white and black. desire of true statesman in managing the affairs parently in anticipation of such contingency as of his country? Would he seek, as a means of present. I only need to refer to them, because try which is in rebellion, and with it destroy our of them from time to time. In Canada alone, own prosperity? Would be seek to plunge the Great Britain has now 20,000 troops, and their black race into ruin with the white? The poli- numbers are being steadily augmented. They ticiah who does this is blind to all questions of public good, and must have his mind fixed on with the best modern weapons. The steamer He would seek to restore the Union to its capacity, have just been chartered by the English ancient prosperity. He would endeavor to bring War Office "to earry troops and cannon to back the revolted States with their institutions America." intact. He would treat slavery precisely as he would treat cotton growing. Both are institutions, both are sources of wealth and prosperity; the abolition of either would abolish the other, almost if not wholly. But would be forever forbid cotton-growing for the sake of frightening

celling the slave-owner to yield? In either case he would strike a deadly blow at the nation's prosperity. On the contrary, he would desire labor to restore the Union, precisely as it was, prosperous and having a vast population of happy whites and happy blacks, and then is more valuable with four million of slaves, as well cared for and well provided as they are, with the possibility of improving their condition, and, place, simply because England is not prepared and poverty-stricken South?

The English Embreglio. The intelligent correspondent of the Chicago Times presents the following view of the difficul-

e surrender of Mason and SLIDELL: by the last two steamers is regarded by all the members of the Cabinet and by most of the members of Congress as significant of certain, inevitable war, in case our Government upholds Capt.

Wilkes, avowes his act and refuses to deliver up short paper the market is easy at 10@12 per cent. Messrs. Mason and Slidell. It will be observed by the readers of the Times that the special orby the readers of the Times that the special organs of the Administration are careful to set forth
as important the fact that the matter was not
selling rate. An increased demand for gold, mentioned at all in the President's message, and that thus the Executive is left free to act in the quote: emises in whatever manner is best for the country now. The cunning astuteness of Mr. Seward is here disclosed. In the original draft of the message, the affair was related, and in terms that The specie in the New York banks is rapidly message, the affair was related, and in terms that left no room for doubt that the President and the heads of the State and Navy Departments cordially approved of the conduct of Captain Wilkes. But Mr. Seward objected to the affair being mentioned at all. He said there was no knowing what complexion it might take; and by assuming a non committal attitude then, it would leave us free to act as circumstances might require hereafter.

Another curious fact in relation to the affair is the pertinacity with which the administration organs set forth the circumstance that the dispatches and papers which the Government hoped to secure with the persons of the rebei ambassadors, entirely escaped the vigilance of Captain Wilkes and Lieutenant Fairfax, and were safely carried to their destination by Mrs. Slideil. This fact (so damaging to the reputation for cleverness of these officers, since it proves that they did not half accomplish what was expected of them) was carefully kept out of sight at first. Another curious fact in relation to the affair is did not half accomplish what was expected of them) was carefully kept out of sight at first, but now it is blazoned forth as a very fortunate circumstance. The administration, speaking through these organs, virtually says "Mason and Slidell are nothing to us. We did not care so much about seizing them. It was the papers and dispatches they carried that we were after. So long as we have not got the latter, it matters little what becomes of the former. We do not fear the sasults of a gas with England; but inch a fearedy referred, the sasults of a gas with England; but inch a fearedy referred, In the forecast of the week the temperature. the results of a war with Eugland; but such a In the forepart of the week the temperature

ned, or shall we abolish slavery at once by war then, by giving up these men, it would be

ed to the restoration if slavery were to exist in strokes his venerable beard with a fiercer air than of Mr. Seward to the Governors of the Northern And we say that it is evidently more desirable States, some weeks ago, shows that he knew, of labor be at the same time substituted, which shall save us from ruin. We have not drifted thus alighted be not extinguished by the efforts

thoroughly sane man in America would have con- Very little has as yet transpired as to the exsented to a decree of absolute emancipation, if act nature of the dispatches from our Minister in such a decree could have been made. The reaons are unchanged. To restore this Union with partment yesterday. This much, however, is four millions of unprotected blacks on the coun- certain; that the course of our Government will try, free to work or not, with their old men and not be affected so much by them as by those men, their sick and their children unprovided brought to Lord Lyons by the Queen's messenfor, would be to curse the race with the worst ger. Mr. Adams's dispatches on this occasion, abandonment they have known in their entire huthan once said of him—that he is very far from being up to the mark required of an American uddenly deprived of the institution which has Minister at the Court of St. James. Mr. Adam on which we depend as much as they for the very slightest intimation of the tenor of the dispatches The Government, however, has received from

eign debts; no invading army would so wholly and Slidell. The tenor of this intelligence is lepopulate the plantations of the South, and no that the demands of the English Governmen station of the sword would so totally destroy are nothing less than the immediate release of ports. This intelligence comes from a very high slavery as an institution. If any man will devise | erate degree of certainty to the State Department) substitute for it which will take care of the to the effect that that the Administration has black families alone, to say nothing of the white, decided that, if the alternative is presented of he will do the age a service. But immediate a war with England or the surrender of the reancipation is an idea that all of us regarded as | bel envoys, they will choose the latter as by far ten that such emancination by the war would be of the most intimate character, said to day, after peace. desire nothing more ardently than that we Men imagine that the only thing to be done is should keep his Europys; for that, by doing so, make the blacks free, and that then they would we would make it necessary for our own army naturally employed as free laborers at a rate to be withdrawn from the South, in order to de and that the Southern countries would go on that to surrender the traitors Mason and Slidell calmly producing and selling and buying as here- would be a bitter dose for Old Abe; but that he tofore. The idea is chimerical. The history of was patriot enough to swallow a still more bitter the world proces it. In no tropical country on dose, if by doing so he can preserve our peace earth will the human race work for any more with foreign nations and prevent them from interthan the bare support of life, except on com- meddling in our domestic affairs. All these idea alsion; and unless the reformer can, with his and suggestions are of course thrown out as mancipation scheme, introduce new and super- "feelers," in order to ascertain how far the tem-

It is said that the French Minister has received rather than work; that the old and helpless will the affair. However this may be, it is certain abandoned, that children will be cast out to that the French Legation in this city is better in suffer and die; in short, that all the ills which at- formed as to what the course of England will be tend poverty here will at once attach to negro than our own State Department is. The intellipoverty there, and that the Southern system will gence which comes here through well-informed hange from one of forced labor with good pay, channels intimates that the recall of Lord Lyons, if that event takes place, will not necessarily pro-Men may well propose to take now, as some duce a war, but that it will certainly be followed have proposed, a hundred or a thousand, or many by the immediate recognition of the independence thousand negroes, and pay them wages for their of the Southern Confederacy by England, France labor. But will the same men take them, with and Spain, the raising of the blockade of the their families, old and young, sick and insune, Southern ports by the combined fleets of all and contract to furnish them, instead of pay in three nations, and the speedy export in French money, abundance of food, clothing, medical at- vessels of the tobacco purchased and paid idance, and the necessaries of comfortable life for in Virginia months ago; and that a broughout life with all its chances? Who will fleet of English merchant ships will, at the make the proposal and agree to let the negro same time enter the cotton ports of the South work as a freeman, and be the judge of his own | under cover of the guns of their fleet, and remain urs and time, and leave when he pleases with- there till they are loaded with the precious comout carrying his dependants with him? Philan- modity. In this connection ought to be mention thropic gentlemen may send in applications for ed a fact of startling significance. It is that a "contrabands," but they are very careful not to say anything about contrabands' wives and chil-suddenly taken place in Liverpool and Manchesren; and old parents and sick sisters, and all ter. This fact, occuring at a time when the price their helpless relations. Men may be willing to of cotton was, up to that time, steadily advancntract for the stout, sturdy negro, who can do ing, can only be accounted for on the supposition work and earn six dollars a month, but will they that the belief prevailed among the great cotton hire the old "mammies and daddies," and pay kings of these cities that it was considered certain there that the southern ports would, in a The proposition to make use of the war for short time, be opened by decisive action on the

the purpose of emancipation, is virtually to part of the English government.

plunge the South into the depths of poverty, of I cannot leave this subject with I cannot leave this subject without referring to the enormous preparations which England has What then, in times like these, would be the been quietly making for the last five months, apputting down rebellion, to destroy the very coun- the readers of the Times have been duly apprised one idea, to the exclusion of all good reasoning. Persia, and another steamer of the like enormous

From the Cincinnati Price Current, Dec. 25. Financial and Commercial Summary

for the Past Week. The advices brought from England by the America, which arrived at Halifax on Satu the cotton grower into submission? Would be and the Arago which passed Cape Race, and the forever forbid slave owning for the sake of comsteamer, from Paris, have been the absorbin he would set himself to work to devise a way of and counsel, or that he has been placed in posses ameliorating the condition of all the laboring sion of important intelligence regarding the declasses ... men, and if he could find a substitute signs of the French Emperor, which can only be for slavery which would take care of the black imparted in person. It the feeling of the Engrace, he would urge its adoption, or possibly he lish people against the United States is as bitter would endeavor to remove that race from the and malignant as the leading papers of that land. Who can doubt that the American Union | country indicate, a war between this country and perhaps, substituting another form of labor for for it on the one hand, nor does this country deabsolute slavery, than it would be with four mil- sire it on the other, and will use every means in lions of free blacks roaming through a desolate the power of the Government to avoid it. The news had a depressing effect upon business gen-erally, and merchants and bankers are greatly

The question of suspending specie payments has been discussed by the New York bankers during the week, and it seems to be pretty general culty with England, the position and action of the ly admitted that in order to prevent the expert of Administration thereupon and the probable re-sult of the demand of the English Government for the surrender of Mason and Street. eign goods will rapidly fall off under the pre-In spite of the assertions of some of the East- state of uncertainty and insecurity, so that should ern journals to the contrary, there is a serious ap the export of specie continue, it will be the reprehension on the part of the Administration of soit of fear rather than the laws of trade. It a war with Eugland. The news from England can not be denied that the cloud of trouble which short paper the market is easy at 10@12 per cent.

drawn by depositors. The reduction of specie for the two weeks ending last Saturday, is seven

On Monday, a bill reported from the Commit ude tee on Ways and Means, increasing the duty gallon, raw sugar &c per lb, refined do lc do, passed the House of Representatives, and will,

Yesterday the receipts were light and the weather good, but there was no life in the trade, and the market closed languid, at \$3 10@3 20.

The receipts for the week and the season have een as follows: Total for the week......

Mess Pork declined to \$9 in the forepart of the no doubtful war power to abolish institut week, but subsequently advanced to \$9 25 for the best city brands, second class selling at \$9, closing duli and heavy at these rates, and good city brands sold yesterday at \$9. The demand has been chiefly speculative, though there has been a good deal taken for Canada and the East; the market closed heavy.

Total for the season.....

Lard declined to 63, @7c, the latter rate for and 7e for prime in tierces and 716c in barrels were the rates asked, but at the close it was bought at 7c in barrels and 67sc in tierces, and more sellers than buyers at these rates. The closing rates for green meats were 2 and 31/c for shoulders and hams, and buyers not of-

ig over 3c for hams, at the close. Linseed oil is very firm at 75, under the advies from New York. Flour very dull and hardly any demand. Superfine \$3 90(@4, and extra \$4 05@4 10. The higher grades are not wanted, as the army de-

Oats declined to 29, and closed dull. Corn 28. Wheat declined 3c yesterday, and is dull at 82@85c for red and 87@98 for white. Whisky closes at 1316

There was a good deal of buoyancy in sugar and molasses at the close, and an improved de mand. Molasses is now held at 45 and sugar 140 higher, raw ranging from 10 to 1034, and for choice parcels 11c is asked."

An additional advance of one cent per lb was stablished in coffee, since our last, under advi ces from New York, where the speculative feeling continues to run high, based upon a great anticipated scarcity, consequent upon a falling off in the importations because of the risk incurred in the disturbed state of affairs between this country and England; and, not only this, but it is stated that in case of war between Mexico and France and Eugland, the tormer will issue letters of marque, and render commerce in English and French vessels in the South American trade, more exposed than it is now in United States

Prime Rio went up to 20e in New York and to (@2ic bere, but toward the close of the week of this advance was lost in New York and loss of confidence in present prices. Molasses Democrat. and sugar are held with more firmness, as the stocks of both are small, and the demand has are selling sparingly at the advance.

Patriotic and Sensible Speech of the Hon. Mr. Carlisle, of Virginia, in the

ry Question. Mr. Carlisle (Va.)-I imagine, Mr. President, that the Senate and the country, after the speech of the Senator from Kansas, will be convinced that the President of the United States has made a very great mistake. By the Constitution he is their private rooms, or on the carpeted floors of ments. But, sir, I think there is one principle which, if not good military sense according to the Senator from Kansas, is at least good comasters of a defeat, we should hesitate long before we give battle. I believe if defeated now, the onsequences of that defeat would be more disastrous to the country than any benefits which are likely to be obtained from any impatient onward movement. I believe that the great body of the people throughout the nation are willing to rely upon the wisdom and discretion of the

But, sir, I was surprised to hear from that Senator that twenty millions of loyal people are una-ble to contend with the five millions now in rebellion, counting all the whites in the rebellious States, without liberating the four million slaves in those States. Sir, that is a contession of weakness I am unwilling to make. We were accus- field. That looks as if Gen. Buell meant busi tomed to language like this a year or two ago, and it now comes from the same gentleman who told us then that these four million slaves were an element of weakness; the same gentleman who then laughed at the threatened dis the Union, and said that the South could not be

kicked out of the Union. Sir, this is an effort on the part of the Federal within me in seeing the precious moments consumed in slavery agitation in this body. May we not reasonably charge to this unwarranted ag-itation of this question the very troubles which are now staring us in the face? This rebellion had its origin in motives beyond and outside of this question of slavery. I know it has been

authority. But it is to be, as it was originally declared to be, an effort to put down wicked men who have banded themselves together, and used the power of the State Government against the people, which had been placed in their hands in a time of profound peace to be used for the public good. If the Union is ever to be restored, it is good. If the Union is ever to be restored, it is said, by those who are familiar with to be done through the action of loyal people in the rebel States. Relieve those people by your army and your Union will be speedly restored. Terry who killed Senator Broderick. But if you attempt the exercise of an unconstitu-tional power, by the liberation of their slaves, you will strike down every loyal man in the

warm weather depressed prices to \$3; but when loyal or rebel; and, on the other hand, I should the weather secame cool the receipts fell off, and not affirm that it was not the duty of the army. I this decline has, in part, recovered. of our country as citizens still, and I hold it to be the duty of every good citizen to obey the laws

From the hour we sat here, met as I had sunosed to aid by such constitutional legislation as he exigencies of the country required is restor ing peace to this distracted people, we have been delayed with anti-slavery resolutions, and comelled to listen to anti-slavery speeches. Instead coming up as one man to aid the Republic in this, its almost death struggle, we seem to have come here as partizans and sectionalists. Nightparty caucuses are called, where Senators and esentatives are engaged in plotting for party success, although it may be over the prostrate ody of a distracted and ruined country. Common humanity, to say nothing of pariotism would have suggested that in the midst of the scenes by which we are surrounded, the croaking voice of party should have been hushed. Sir, I know no party but the party of the Union, no cause but Same time last year..... 263,363 he cause of my country, and I will attempt by cured by plain constitutional provisions. I have perilled all-all. You can not realize what it is to separate from friends, from kindred, from sections, and from early and dear associations. But the path of duty was on the one hand, and feeling on the other, and I did not hesitate to take my stand. And if gentlemen from the non-slave-holding States would but talk to their constituprime, but the demand improved toward the close ents who have—I use it in in no offensive sense crazy notions on this question, and if they would risk but one tithe as much as the loyal citizens of the slaveholding States have done to correct public opinion, we would have an era of good feeling that would give peace to every part of this dis tracted country.

Mr. Carlisle closed by asking what would be done with the four million slaves? contending that it would be barbarous to send them out of the country, and claiming that Senators ought not to throw obstacles in the way of the loval men of the South.

Military Items.

-The Indianapolis correspondent of the Cin-

cinuati Gazette is responsible for the following: Brigadier General Dumont has been ordered to Bacon creek, and Brigadier General Wood, now acting Major General, has assumed com-mand of the forces at Bardstown. He has about 10,000 men, which number is to be increased to

An order was, or will be issued, from the War Department at once relieving Gen. Smith of his command at Paducah, Ky. His loyalty is sus-

Dr. Samuel Charlton, of Seymour, is appointed Assistant Surgeon of the 6th regiment, vice Parks, resigned; O. S. Rankin, Quartermaster of the 10th regiment, vice Steele, promoted; and J. K. McCoy is Assistant Surgeon of the 49th regi-

-INDIANA APPOINTMENTS -Alfred Curtis, of dispapolis, has been appointed Second Lieunant of the 19th regiment, regular army, and George W. Armentrout, of the same city, Acting

-Col. Bridgland's second Indiana cavalry c here. Still no important decline is regarded which left Indianapolis a week or ten days ago, probable, and indeed what has taken place, is to come by land, has, we hear, gone into winter more the result of the rapid advance than any or some other quarters, near Bedford .- Lou.

-A NARROW ESCAPE .- A late letter from the 25th Indiana regiment says that Col. Ventch had been a good deal better. A further advance has been taken a prisoner by the Secessionists while been established in prices of spices, and importers absent from his command on a tour of observation, but had been release! through the representation of a rebel who had known Colonel Veatch in former years, and who, for the sake of "old United States Senate, upon the Slave- the Secessionists to let the Colonel off. The Evansville Journal says that he had a narrow escape, and will doubtless be more prudent in the future -N. A. Ledger.

-A correspondent in yesterday's Journal, writing from camp Hamilton, near Fortress Monmade the Commander in Chief of our armies, and roe, under date of December 20, 1861, states that he selects the commander who is to lead those an attack had been made upon our men by armarmies in the field, and the mistake is that he did ed negroes. Seven hundred of these Africans, not select the Senotor from Kansas as that com-mander. It is very easy for brave gentlemen in he says, are in the field in that vicinity, ready to do bloody execution upon the soldiers of the the halls of Congress, to criticise military move. Union. This is outrageous, and, as the correspondent truthfully remarks, is a new feature in the war. Let these negroes be captured at all mon sense, that is, that where the advantages of hazards, and immediately emancipated and degraa victory would not half compensate for the dis | ded to an equality with the correspondent of

the Journal. -Col. Jeff. C. Davis, now acting Brigadier General in Missouri, has been ordered to Washington to resume his former position, that of

Captain in the regular army. - Dr. O'Farrell, of Lafayette, has been ap executive power, and to wait until they are ready pointed Surgeon of the 40th regiment, and Capt. F. A. Jones Assistant Surgeon of the 2d Cav-

> -Capt. Harris, the Quartermaster at Louisville, has ordered twelve hundred teams to be ready at the earliest possible moment for the

-Brig. Gen. Wood has been assigned the com mand of the division that will move forward from

on of New Haven, Kv. -The Journal reports the arrival of Gov. Morton in the city back from Washington. His Government to suppress insurrection and put down rebeilion, and while it is our duty to put have been the procuring the acceptance of the Indown rebels it is equally your duty to protect the mocent and unoffending citizens. You cannot Morton has done well. This is about the fifth wage an indiscriminate war upon the people of the slaveholding States without trampling under trip he has made to Washington for this purpose ifoot the soleme obligations of that Constitution which binds the Union together. I have sat here, sir, and been mortified, and my heart has sunk it accomplished. We fear very much that he will have to go again with reference to the Arsenal. -Colonel Wheatley, of the 26th, is in the city

looking fine.

-The Louisville correspondent of the Chicago Times gets off the following: Something unique in the matter of "taking the used as a pretext by those who originated this re-bellion, in order to obtain the physical power be more authentic than the story of the spy relanecessary to enable them to attempt the accom- ted above; yet as it possesses, like the spy story. If this is to be a war for the liberation of it to you. Immediately after the bombardment of Fort Sumter, there were (so runs the story) the maintenance of the Union and of the rights some fifteen or twenty men in and near Franklin, of the people of the States under it. But it will indiana, who were rather Southern in their feelbe a war fc. the overthrow of the Constitution; it will be an inchuman and unholy crusade against American constitutional liberty. Convince the loyal people of this country that this is not a struggle for constitutional liberty, and not for the Union, but that it is an effort to prostitute the powers of the Government for the purpose of the States.

Indiana, who were rather Southern in their feelings—did not keep pace with the general public indignation. They were regarded as men of doubtful loyalty, and their neighbors having gathered in strong force, armed to enforce the demand, required them to take the oath of allegimance. There was no room for dodging, and they swore to support the Constitution. "Time roiled on." Framout was removed from his high comstroying the rights of the people of the States, on." Premont was removed from his high comcommon Constitution, formed by a common an thus administered the oath to the "Southern symcestry; convince them that your army is to be turned into an army of negro thieves, and you will see that army disappear as rapidly as the snow melts away under a Southern sun. The charge said the semi-secesh; and, suiting the action to was made when the attempt was made to organ the word, they armed themselves with shot guns ize this rebellion, that a person has been elected who would make war against the Constitution and the rights of the people under it. Establish this line of conduct, which is now sought to be have an "oath-bound" community.

this line of conduct, which is now sought to be inaugurated in this chamber, and you will make that charge true, and you will alieniate the hearts of loyal people all over the country.

This is an honest struggle, and an honest President tells us that it is not to be prostituted into a war upon the rights of the people in the States, and not to be used to rob and plunder citizens of their property acknowledged to be such by State authority. But it is to be, as it was originally declared to be, an effort to put down wicked men.

-EXCHANGE OF QUARTERMASTER HART.-The Lafayette Courier says:

slaveholding States, and there will not be one left to tell the story of the Union. I am willing to trust to the President as an honest patriot, who told us in the beginning, and who tells us now, that, by virtue of his oath, he must preserve, protect and defend the Constitution.

The exchange of Quartermaster Hart, of the 20th Indiana, for Lieut Grimes, captured at Hat teras, has been arranged. Mr. Colfax has been endeavoring to arrange an exchange of all the 20th Indiana prisoners for rebels taken at Hatteras, and defend the Constitution.

Mr. Lane (Kansas)—Do I understand the honorable Senator to express the opinion that it is the constitutional duty of this Government to maintain the slaves of rebels and traitors in arms, and restore them if they escape?

Mr. Carlisle—My opinion as to what the duty of the Government is goes just as far as its constitutional obligation, and no further. At the time of the adoption of that Constitution twelve States were nominally slaveholding, and the exigencies of the times demanded that they would in this city on Sunday and yesterday by the Cincinnati mail boats.—Lea Jeur. 24th.